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enterprise' type of young man" emigrating to "some one of the business republics"—or in such chapter headings as "Gentle Revolution." He is good at titles, but the one most suggestive of all is perhaps that of the book itself. Its suggestiveness to economists consists less in what Mr. Gleason has actually done with the subject of *What the Workers Want* (though the statements he has secured from the leaders of the Miners and Shop Stewards and the more guarded of his own comments are of great help in interpreting the new demands of labor) than in the job it sets for economic theorists. For some of the things workers seem to want—and which economic theory must consider if it is to be relevant to modern economic problems—hardly fit the familiar categories of a science which has been mainly concerned with what consumers want of workers (and other factors in production). The title suggests that the conventional problem of "labor from the point of view of production" cannot nowadays be considered apart from the problem of *production from the point of view of labor*—that is, the quality of that part of people's lives which is spent at work. *What the Workers Want* suggests a producer's protest against a consumer's science.

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Principles of Labor Legislation. (4th edition.) By COMMONS AND ANDREWS. Harper and Bros., 1920 Pp. 536. \$2.75.

This standard work, first published in 1916, has been revised to include the developments since that date. The intervening years have witnessed an extension and improvement of workmen's compensation and minimum wage legislation, federal restrictions upon child labor, the strengthening of the case for health and old-age insurance, and a distinct improvement in the administration of labor laws by the states. All these topics and many others are admirably treated by the authors and the book continues to hold unquestioned superiority in its field.

Labor in Politics or Class versus Country. By CHARLES NORMAN FAY. Published by the author, 1920, Cambridge, Mass.

This is an attack upon the aims and methods of organized labor by an ex-official of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Fay opposes the formation of national unions and urges that the unit of collective bargaining should be the individual plant and should be confined to an employer and his own employees. This book is excellent in giving the point of view of an able opponent of labor unionism and deserves study by all who wish to understand the psychology and arguments of this class.